Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1808. [No. 2371.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.

October 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

TO BE SOLD,

At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, just above the Episcopal Church in said street, and opposite Mr. *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—

Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces ready made—Also, Tard Rope, if wanted, and other Cords ready made at his house.

Joseph Harper.

December 15. dt1st Jan

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery*, for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's*, on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.

December 8. dtf

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,

ALEXANDRIA:

AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,

From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)

RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN*, in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby*. He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.

Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.

Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.

☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.

*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.

November 15. 4tf

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE.

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the *fifth and last instalment* of TEN DOLLARS on each share is called for by the President and Directors of the said company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page, treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before the 23d day January next, agreeable to an act of congress, entitled, "an act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. DENEALE, President.

December 26 13t

The Washington Bridge Company.

NOTICE *is hereby given*—That an annual meeting of the Stockholders, will be held on the first Monday in January next, agreeably to the "Act authorising the erection of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia," at *Long's* tavern, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the President and Directors,
Samuel Elliot, jun. Ck.

December 23—24 d7t

NOTICE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on the 5th day of January next, at twelve o'clock, at the workshop of Jeremiah Saterwhite, on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince-street, one NEW COACHEE, completely finished.—Distrained for arrears of rent due A. Faw.

Daniel Minor, D. M.

December 21. dt5htJan.

Negroes for Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from JAMES D. MOORE, for certain purposes therein set forth, the subscriber will sell for ready money, at his ferry opposite Alexandria, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the next fair day—SEVEN VERY VALUABLE NEGROES, viz. One man, about 26 years of age, two lads, two boys, and two girls.

William Marbury.

Blue Plains, Dec. 20—24. dts

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7. d

NOTICE.

THE subscriber cautions all those whom it may concern, from purchasing SAND—MARSH-MUD, or STONE, from JOSIAH BROWNING, now in possession of Jones's-Point; since he has no other title to the property than that which he derives from possession obtained by knavery and retained by *perjury*.

John R. Cooke.

December 19. oaw6w

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

LEFT the service of the subscriber on Friday last, a Negro slave, named *DANDRIDGE*—He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a stout strong form, has a small scar over one of his eyes, and inclines rather to be corpulent—his complexion is between a black and a mulatto—he had on when he went away a white hat, a brown coatee, and brown velvet pantaloons, but as he had many other cloths it is probable he will change his dress. *Dandridge* was brought up as an house servant, and in that capacity he is excelled by few. He has a wife in Alexandria, and it is probable he is lurking somewhere about the town. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber or commit him to jail if taken in town, shall receive *Ten Dollars*, if taken out of town the above reward.

Thomas Swann.

December 20. d

Public Sale.

On Saturday next will be sold the cargo of schooner Patsy from Savannah, Geo.—70 Bales prime upland cotton, 20 Tierces and 20 half Tierces of Rice lying at M'Cleans wharf, Credit 60 and 90 days.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 29.

The Charitable Marine Society Lottery,

Recommences drawing on the 9th next month.

TICKETS & SHARES,

FOR SALE AT
R. GRAY'S BOOKSTORE.

THERE has been eight days drawing in this Lottery, and the wheel has gained 8634 dollars, and no higher prize has been drawn than 300 dollars.

TICKETS,

FOR SALE AS ABOVE, IN THE

Black River Lottery, No. 2,

The scheme of which contains

1 Prize of $ 30,000
1 of 20,000
2 of 10,000

Present price of Tickets, $8 $\frac{50}{100}$.

December 29.

LANDED TO-DAY,

21 bales nice Upland Cotton,

AND FOR SALE BY

E. GILMAN.

December 20 d3t1aw4t

WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA TURNPIKE COMPANY.

NOTICE *is hereby given*, That an annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on the first Monday in January next, agreeably to the act authorising "the establishment of a *Turnpike Company* in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia;" at *Caton's* tavern, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President and Directors,
JOHN HOOFF, *Clerk pro tem.*

December 28. 5t

TO BE HIRED,

For the ensuing year,

Some stout, healthy NEGROES, amongst which are a Man-cook and Hostler,

Apply to the Printer.

December 28. 3t

FOR SALE,

NEGRO HARRY;

Tall, and young, about 22 years old—He is sold for being impertinent.—He can take care of horses, drive a dray, plow or wait.

B. DULANY.

Dec. 24. dtf

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality, and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual, of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the line of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any in the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices and treated with kindness, and strict attention paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

Alexandria Daily Gazette.
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per. annum.
Country Gazette, 5. Dollars.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

THURSDAY, *November 24.*

EMBARGO.

DEBATE on Mr. Hillhouse's motion for a repeal.

[CONTINUED.]

(Mr. Giles's Speech continued.)

Let a candid enquiry be now made into the actual causes of this refusal. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Lloyd) informs us, that the British cabinet shewed some solicitude about the embargo laws, till some time between the 22d of June and the 29th of July last, within which time, information flowed in upon them, which relieved them from this solicitude, and reconciled them to the embargo. [Mr. Lloyd rose to explain. He said he referred to the months of June and July, without mentioning any particular days of those months.] I admit that the gentleman did not mention the particular days; I took the particular days for greater precision, from the correspondence between Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Madison, from which I presume the gentleman had drawn his information.

What was the information that flowed in upon the British cabinet, from the 22d June to the 29th of July? That period announced two events. First, the wonderful revolution in Spain; although this event must have been pretty well understood in London before even the 22d June, perhaps not to its full extent. The other event was, the paltry attempt at the resistance of the embargo laws in Vermont, magnified into a formidable insurrection against the government; and the unhappy discontents manifested in Boston and its neighborhood, together with the results of the elections in Massachusetts. All these circumstances were certainly greatly exaggerated, or, perhaps, utterly misrepresented. Here, then, sir, we clearly discern the real causes of the British cabinet to meet the just and honorable proposition of the U. S. and to revoke their orders in council. The Spanish revolution, no doubt, contributed to their determination; but the principal cause, was our own divisions and discontents, either wholly misrepresented or highly exaggerated.

Before the 22d June, Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Canning were engaged in the most informal and friendly communications: Mr. Canning had gone so far as to intimate to Mr. Pinkney, that he might in a few days expect to be able to communicate to his government, some agreeable intelligence, evidently meaning, either the revocation or relaxation of the hostile orders. But, unfortunately, shortly after the 22d June, the packet arrived with this flood of disgraceful information from the U. S. Immediately after the receipt of this information, or rather misinformation, Mr. Canning changes his conduct. All informal conferences with Mr. Pinkney are denied, and a formal note demanded, in reply to which, the note of refusal was returned, marked, as we have seen, with indignity and insult to the U. States.

Now, sir, let me ask, whether these facts do not demonstrate, that the continuation of the hostile orders is principally, if not solely, owing to the dishonorable divisions and discontents in this country, and the exaggerated accounts given of them to the British government? That events in Spain alone, however intoxicating to the British cabinet, were not, of themselves, sufficient to produce this effect; because they were known before the change in Mr. Canning's conduct took place, and had not produced that effect: But, the moment the extravagant accounts of the discontents and divisions in this country was received, was the moment of change in Mr. Canning's conduct, and, therefore, must be considered as the real cause that produced it. Besides, sir, was not this change of conduct the natural effect of this disgraceful information? When Mr. Canning was informed that the people of the U. S. had become false to themselves; had refused to bear the necessary privations imposed by the government; had, in fact, separated themselves from their own government—that they would elect persons to office, who would voluntarily yield to Mr. Canning's orders—what inducement could he have for their revocation? If obedience and submission were gratuitously tendered by the people of the U. S. he had certainly nothing to do but graciously to accept them; and his note affords full evidence of this impression on his mind. The refusal of the British government, to revoke their hostile orders, therefore, appears not to have been founded upon a calculation of its interests upon correct information; but upon a miscalculation of its interests upon misinformation. How much, then, is it to be lamented, Mr. President, that our sufferings and privations should be continued by the discontents which were intended to remedy them? How can the authors of these discontents reconcile their conduct to the nation, or to their own consciences? What compensation or atonement can they ever hope to make to the people for the protractions of their privations and sufferings? What, for the disgrace brought upon the nation? What, for all the horrors and calamities of war, which may, and probably will be, the consequences of such conduct. Let the infatuated authors of it answer these questions. Ages of services cannot atone for these cruel, these unfortunate errors.

It is asked, sir, how do the embargo laws operate on France? It is readily admitted that the commercial connection between the U. S. and France, is not of such a nature as to make a suspension of it operate as injuriously to France herself, particularly in the interior, as on Great Britain, But our commerce cannot be deemed unimportant to France in the feeble state of her navy. At the time too, of laying the embargo, Spain, Portugal, and Holland, were in alliance with, or in subjection to France. Its pressure was materially felt by Spain and Portugal from their want of provisions; and it is questionable, how far that measure contributed to the convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army.—The want of provision being one ground alledged for their late convention for that purpose.

The French West-India islands too, have felt the pressure with great severity. They are at this moment in a state of blockade. There were probably two objects in this blockade—The one to reduce the French islands for want of provisions. The other, to seize upon our merchant ships, which it was presumed would hasten thither immediately upon raising the embargo. And it appeared extremely well timed to effect that object, if Congress upon their first meeting, had been weak or pusillanimous enough to have raised it. The loss of these islands would have been severely felt by the French emperor, and would probably produce some regret on his part, in having contributed to drive the U. S. to the extremity of the embargo laws.

But, Sir, gentlemen are very much alarmed at an expression in a late French expose.—They have made some general allusions to it, but in so vague a manner, as not to be understood with precision. As I am always fond of a correct statement of facts, I will read the expression probably alluded to. "The Americans, a people who involve their fortunes, their prosperity and almost their existence in commerce, have given an example of a great and courageous sacrifice. They have suspended, by a general embargo, all commerce and all navigation, rather than shamefully submit to that tribute, which the English impose on the navigation of all nations." I cannot conceive the importance attached to this expression, or the view with which it was introduced. It is to be remarked that this is the character given to this measure throughout all Europe, and by none more loudly and decisively, than by the *federal American* merchants now in Great-Britain.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

HOUSE OF REPESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *December 7.*

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

DEBATE

On the report in part of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign relations.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. QUINCY.—Mr. Speaker, I offer myself to the view of this house with very sensible embarrassment, in attempting to follow the honorable member from Tennessee (Mr. Campbell)—a gentleman, who holds so distinguished a station on this floor, thro' thy blessing, Mr. Speaker, on his talents and industry. I place myself, with much reluctance, in competition with this, our great political Æneas—an illustrious leader of antiquity, whom, in his present relations, and with his present projects, the gentleman from Tennessee not a little resembles. Since, in order to evade the ruin impending over our cities, taking my honorable collegue, (Mr. Bacon) by one hand, and the honorable gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Montgomery) by the other, little Iulus and wife Creusa, he is posting away into the woods, with Father Anchises and all the household gods.

When I had the honor of addressing this house, a few days ago, I touched this famous report of our committee of foreign relations, perhaps a little too carelessly; perhaps, I handled it a little too roughly, considering its tender age and the manifest delicacy of its constitution. But, sir, I had no idea of affecting, very exquisitely, the sensibilities of any gentleman. I thought that this was a common report of one of our ordinary committees, which I had a right to canvas, or to slight, to applaud, or to censure, without raising any extraordinary concern, either here or elsewhere. But, from the general excitement, which my inconsiderate treatment of this subject occasions, I fear that I have been mistaken.—This can be no mortal fabric, Mr. Speaker. *This must be that image which fell down from Jupiter—present, or future.* Surely, nothing but a being of *celestial origin*, would raise such tumult in minds, attempered like those, which lead the destinies of this house.

Sir, I thought, that this report had been a common piece of wood—'*Inutile lignum.*' Sir, just such a piece of wood, as any day-laborer might have hewed out in an hour, had he health and a hatchet. But it seems that our honorable chairman of the committee of foreign relations, '*maluit esse Deum.*' Well, sir, I have no objections. If the workmen will, a God it shall be. I only wish, that when gentlemen bring their sacred things upon this floor, that they would "blow a trumpet before them, as the Heathens do," on such occasions, to the end, that all true believers may prepare themselves to adore and tremble, and that all unbelievers may turn aside, and not disturb their devotions.

I assure, gentlemen, that I meant to commit no sacrilege. I had no intention, sir, of canvassing very strictly this report. I supposed that, when it had been published and circulated, it had answered all the purposes of its authors, and I felt no disposition to interfere with them. But the house is my witness, that I am compelled by the clamor raised, on all sides, by the friends of administration, to descend to particulars, and to examine it somewhat minutely.

My honorable colleague, (Mr. Bacon) was pleased the other day to assert: ——— ———. Sir, in referring to his observations on a former occasion, I beg the house not to imagine, that I am about to follow him. No sir, I will neither follow, nor imitate him I hang upon no man's skirts. I run barking at no man's heels. I canvass principles and measures, solely, with a view to the great interests of my country. The idea of personal victory is lost, in the total absorption of sense and mind, in the importance of impending consequences. I say he was pleased to assert, that I had dealt in general allegations, against this report, without pointing out any particular objection. And the honorable chairman, (Mr. Campbell) has reiterated the charge. Both have treated this alledged omission, with no little asperity. Yet, sir, it is very remarkable, that so far from dealing in general allegations, I explicitly stated my objections. The alternatives presented by the report—war or suspension of our rights, and the recommendation of the latter, rather than take the risque of the former, I expressly censured. I went farther. I compared these alternatives with an extract from an address made by the first continental congress to the inhabitants of Great-Britain, and attempted to shew, by way of contrast, what I thought, the disgraceful spirit of the report. Yet these gentlemen complain, that I dealt in general allegations. Before I close, sir, they will have, I hope, no reason to repeat such objections. I trust I shall be particular, to their content.

Before entering upon an examination of this report, it may be useful to recollect, how it originated.

By the 3d section of the 2d article of the constitution, it is declared, that the President of the U. S. "shall, from time to time, give to congress information of the state of the union, and *recommend to their consideration such measures* as he shall judge necessary and expedient." It is, then, the duty of the President to recommend such measures as in his judgment congress ought to adopt. A great crisis is impending over our country. It is a time of alarm and peril and distress. How has the President performed this constitutional duty? Why, after recapitulating, in a formal message, our dangers and his trials, he expresses his confidence that we shall "with an unerring regard to the essential rights and interests of the nation, weigh and compare the *painful alternatives*, out of which a choice is to be made," and that "*the alternative chosen* will be maintained with fortitude and patriotism." In this way our chief magistrate performs his duty. A storm is approaching—the captain calls his choice hands upon deck, leaves the rudder swinging, and sets the crew to scuffle about *alternatives*. This message, pregnant with non-descript alternatives, is received by this house. And what do we? Why, constitute a great committee of foreign relations, and lest they should not have their attention completely occupied by the pressing exigencies of those with France and G. Britain, they are endowed with the whole mass; British, Spanish and French; Barbary powers and Indian neighbors. And what does this committee? Why, after seven days solemn conclave, they present to this house an illustrious report, loaded with *alternatives—nothing but alternatives.* The cold meat of the palace is hashed and served up to us, piping hot, from our committee room.

In considering this report, I shall pay no attention to either its beginning, or its conclusion. The former consists of shavings from old documents, and the latter of birdlime, for new converts. The twelfth page is the heart of this report. That I mean to canvass. And I do assert, that there is not one of all the principal positions, contained in it, which is true, in the sense, and to the extent, assumed by the committee. Let us examine each separately.

"Your committee can perceive no other alternative, but abject and degrading submission—war with both nations—or a continuance and enforcement of the present suspension of our commerce." Here is a triforked alternative. Let us consider each branch, and see if either be true, in the sense assumed by the committee. The first, "abject and degrading submission," takes two things for granted; that trading, pending the edicts of France and G. Britain, is submission; and next, that it is submission, in its nature, abject and degrading. Neither is true. It is not submission to trade, pending those edicts, because they do not command you to trade. When you refuse to trade you submit, not when you carry on that trade, as far as you can, which they prohibit. Again, it is not true that such trading is abject and disgraceful, and that too upon the principles avowed by the advocates of this report. Trading, while these edicts are suspended over our commerce is submission, say they, because, we have not physical force to resist the power of these belligerents; of course, if we trade, we must submit to these restrictions; not having power to evade, or break through them. Now, admit for the sake of argument, what however, in fact, I deny, that the belligerents have the power to carry into effect their decrees, so perfectly, that, by reason of the orders of G. Britain, we are physically disabled from going to France, and that by the edicts of France, we are, in like manner, disabled from going to G. Britain. If such be our case, in relation to these powers, the question is, whether submitting to exercise all the trade, which remains to us, notwithstanding these edicts, is "*abject and degrading.*"

In the first place, I observe, that submission is not to beings constituted as we are, always "*abject and degrading.*" We submit to the decrees of providence—to the laws of our nature—absolute weakness submits to absolute power—and there is nothing in such submission, shameful, or degrading. It is no dishonor, for finite, not to contend with infinite. There is no loss of reputation, if creatures, such as men, perform not impossibilities. If, then, it be true, in the sense asserted, by some of the advocates of this report, that it is physically impossible for us to trade with France and G. Britain, and their dependencies, by reason of these edicts, still there is nothing "*abject or degrading*" in carrying on such trade, as these edicts leave open to us, let it be never so small, or so trifling; which, however, it might be easily shewn, as it has been, that it is neither the one, nor the other. Sir, in this point of view, it is no more disgraceful for us to trade to Sweden, to China, to the North West coast, or to Spain and her dependencies, not one of which countries is now included in those edicts, than it is disgraceful for us to walk, because we are unable to fly; no more than it is shameful for man to use and enjoy the surface of this globe, because he has not, at his command, the whole circle of nature, and cannot range, at will, over all the glorious spheres, which constitute the universe.

The gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Campbell) called upon us, just now, to tell him what was disgraceful submission, if carrying on commerce, under these restrictions was not such submission. I will tell that gentleman. That submission is "*abject and disgraceful,*" which yields to the decrees of frail and feeble power, as though they were irresistible—which takes council

fear, and weighs not our comparative ce—which abandons the whole, at a sumons to deliver up a part—which makes the of others the measure of rights, which l and nature, not only have constituted rnal and unalienable, but have also endus with ample means to maintain.

My argument, on this clause of the report the committee, may be presented, in this m. Either the U. S. have, or they have physical ability to carry on commerce, defiance of the edicts of both, or of eir of these nations. If we have not phyility to carry on the trade, which they hibit, then it is no disgrace to exercise commerce, which these irresistable deies permit. If we have such physical ty, then, to the degree, in which we adon that commerce, which we have pow to carry on, is our submission "*abject & graceful.*" It is yielding without strug It is sacrificing our rights, not because have not force, but because we have spirit to maintain them. It is in this nt of view, that I am disgusted with this port. It abjures, what it recommends. declaims, in heroics, against submission, proposes, in creeping prose, a tame and vile subserviency.

It cannot be concealed, let gentlemen try much as they will, that we can trade, not ly with one, but with both these belligerts, notwithstanding these restrictive deees. The risque to G. Britain against nch capture, scarcely amounts to two r cent. That to France against G. Britain unquestionably, much greater. But what that to us? It is not our fault, if the wer of Britain on the ocean is superior to t of Bonaparte. It is equal and exact tice, between both nations, for us to trade th both as far as it is in our power. Great the power of Britain is on the ocean, enterprize and intrepidity of our merants, are more than a match for it. They ll get your products to the Continent in te of her navy. But suppose they do t? Suppose they fail, and are captured the attempt? What is that to us? Af we have given them full notice of all ir dangers, and perfect warning, either our inability or our determination not to otect them.

If they take the risque, it is at their peril. nd upon whom does the loss fall? As it es now, through the operation of your mbargo, on the planter, on the farmer, on e mechanic, on the day laborer? No, . On the insurer, on the capitalist, on se, who in the full exercise of their inligence, apprized of all circumstances, *willing to* take the hazard, for the sake the profit.

I will illustrate my general idea, by a pposition. There are two avenues to the ean, from the harbor of New-York; by e narrows & through Long-Island Sound. uppose the fleets, both of France and Gritain, should block up the narrows, so at to pass them would be physically imossible, in the relative state of our naval rce. Will gentlemen seriously contend at there would be any thing "*abject or graceful,*" if the people of N. Y. should bmit to carry on their trade, through e Sound? Would the remedy, for this terference with our rights be abandoning e ocean altogether? Again. Suppose that stead of both nations blockading the same, ch should station its force at a different e. France at the mouth of the Sound—ritain at the Narrows. In such case, ould staying at home and refusing, any ore to go upon the sea be exercise of inependence, in the citizens of New York? reat philosophers may call it "*dignified tirement*" if they will. I call it, and I n mistaken, if the people would not al call it, "*base and abject submission.*"—r, what in such case, would be true onor. Why. To consider well which dversary is the weakest and cut our way to ur rights through the path which he obfects. Having removed the smaller impediment, we should return with courage, rengthened by trial and animated by sucess, to the relief of our rights, from the pressure of the strongest assailant. But all his is war. And war is never to be incurred. If this be the national principle. Avow it. Tell your merchants you will not protect hem. But for Heaven's sake do not deny hem the power of relieving their own and he nation's burdens, by the exercise of their own ingenuity. Sir; impassable as the barriers, offered by these edicts are in the stimation of members on this floor, the merchants, abroad, do not estimate them so insurmountable. Their anxiety to risque their property in defiance of them is full evidence of this. The great danger to mercantile ingenuity is internal envy, the corrosion of weakness, or prejudice. Its external hazard s ever infinitely smaller. That practical ntelligence, which this class of men posses es beyond any other in the community, exited by self interest, the strongest of human passions, is too elastic to be confined, by the limits of exterior human powers, however great or uncommon. Build a chinese wall, the wit of your merchants, if permitted freely to operate, will break through it, or overleap it, or under creep it.

.....mille adde catenas
Effugiet tamen, dæc sceleratus vincula Proteus.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

NEW-BEDFORD, *December* 16.

DEMOCRATIC VIGILANCE!
OR,
More of "the worthless part of society."

"Laws are made not for the honest, but for the dissolute."

Cæs. Commenta. et al.

Who broke the embargo laws on Friday evening last, in this harbor, we pretend not to determine—we only state for the information of some of our readers, that a certain schooner, owned by "a staunch republican," was, during the 9th instant, "stolen" from a "republican" wharf, and dispatched, probably on a "republican" voyage! Report says, there has more than one good "republicau" gone in her! But of this we are not positive. It is, however, a mystery even with the most sagacious, how it happened, that the owner of the vessel, the reverend collector, and pious capt. Bluster, should all be absent at the time—and that a vessel *strongly suspected* of having before evaded the embargo, should elude the vigilance of the active and enterprizing spies who are known to have been placed over her for months past! A part of whom too acknowledge to have seen her loading! And especially is it mysterious, that altho' she was seen from on board the tremendous gun-boat at the distance of a mile, to get under weigh and pass within half a musket shot of her, yet "*mirabile dictu!*" the gun boat neither hailed her, fired at her, or give her chase! and all this when "big Tommy" was ready crammed with more than half a peck of shot! We shall make no comment, let every one decide for himself who are the party concerned, and who are "the most worthless part of society."

The last Buckstown paper says, "the reverend Mr. Blood, of this town, delivered an excellent discourse, thanksgiving day, from this text—

"As for my people, children are their oppressors, and women rule over them—O my people! they which lead thee, cause thee to err, and destroy the way of thy paths."

NEW-YORK, *December* 20.

A plan has lately been submitted to the French government by Mr. Fouch, a merchant of Havre, the object of which is to supply France with colonial produce, thro' the means of a society, to be established under government. The projector proposes to build 8 vessels, after particular model, which are to be sent out armed to the windward islands; and he observes, that if out of these 8 only three vessels should return in safety, it would produce a clear profit of 15 per cent; but that if by any unexpected stroke of good fortune, the whole eight should be successful, it would produce a dividend of 200 per cent. Government, it is said, have approved of the plan, and the shares which are 100 in number, at 10,000 francs each, have been purchased with avidity.

HAIL STORM.

The greater part of the celebrated vineyards of Tokay, in Hungary, have this year been entirely destroyed by a tremendous storm, accompanied with hail and the bursting of a cloud. The hail stones were as large as walnuts, and the bursting of the cloud was so violent that stones of great weight were thrown from the vineyards into the village. By this accident seven men and one boy lost their lives, and a great number of cattle perished. The injury sustained by the vineyards is incalculable. The whole village was so entirely filled with stones, that the labor of hundreds of people was required to clear them away.

ALGIERS.

The ship Leonidas, captain M'Kenzie, chartered by government, and dispatched with tributary stores from Washington in the month of June last for Algiers, was at Alicant on the 22d September last. No letters have been received from Alicant, the natural supposition is, that she has safely landed her cargo at Algiers, and that the same has been received by the government of that regency.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch,

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30.

Legislature of Virginia.

Mr. *Derby*, from the committee of propositions and grievances, made the following report:

The committee of propositions and grievances have, according to order, had under their consideration a petition to them referred, and have come to the following resolution thereupon:

Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that the petition of the President and Directors of the Potomac Company, praying that an act may pass, authorising the said Company to make bye laws for the safe conveyance of produce and other articles in boats, and generally for regulating the boating business in the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers and branches thereof, be rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S

WEDNEDAY, *Dec.* 28.

Mr. *Love*, from the select committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill making provision for setling certain unsatisfied claims against the United States. The bill was referred to a committee of the whole on Friday.

The *Speaker* laid before the house a communication from sundry inhabitants of the state of Massachusetts, protesting against the mode adopted by the legislature of that state in chusing electors of president and vice-president. Ordered to lie on the table.

The bill on the Mediterranean fund was read a third time this day and passed.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate supplementary to the act extending the time of credit on revenue bonds in certain cases, and for other purposes. [This bill had been formerly referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures, who reported two amendments to it. One of these provides that the provisions of the bill should not extend to cargoes imported by special permission since the laying the embargo. The other, that merchants who have already paid the amount of their bonds for duties on coffee, cocoa, sugar, pepper, indigo and wine, can have the same refunded, on giving security that they will pay the same at a future time.]

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time today.

The bill from the Senate to compensate Andrew J. Villard, for his improvement in mounting cannon, was taken up in committee of the whole—agreed to, and ordered to a third reading this day. It was afterwards read; some discussion ensued upon it; Messrs. Newton and Taylor supporting the bill; and Messrs. Tallmadge, Pitkin, Quincy, Ely Alexander, and Rhea, (Ten.) opposing it on the ground that its utility had not been sufficiently manifested. A motion made by Mr. Alexander to postpone the consideration until Monday, was negatived—when the question was taken on the passage of the bill by yeas and nays, and carried, ayes 55, noes 44.

Mr. *Quincy* moved that the title of the bill should be so altered, that it would read "a bill to reward Andrew Joseph Villard for certain extra services and expences," instead of "a bill for the relief of Andrew Joseph Villard," so as to identify it from bills to relieve persons to whom debts had been owing, or to remunerate them for certain sufferings and losses, which they might have sustained.

The question on the amendment of the bill was taken by yeas and noes, and lost—ayes 25—noes 59.

The bill extending the time of credit on revenue bonds was read a third time and passed.

Mr. *J. G. Jackson* from the select committee to whom was referred the bill from the senate to enforce the embargo laws, reported it with several amendments. Referred to a committee of the whole house on Friday.

Adjourned.

Practice opposed to Profession.

The palatine troops, who so strenuously advocate terrapin system, have on former occasions professed the most humble devotedness to the public sentiment.—*Vox populi, vox dei*, was the maxim ever in their mouths. By artfully flattering the people, they rose to office, and now they venture to kick the ladder from them. A large number of the present representatives in Congress, vote in favour of a continuance of the terrapin system, which they know to be odious to their constituents. The people of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and New York, are known to hold this system in perfect adhorrence. The same observation will apply to the districts in North Carolina now represented by Mr. Blackledge and Mr. Blount. In defiance of this sentiment, Messrs. Storer, Durell, Gardner and Smith, from New Hampshire, Messrs. Fisk and Shaw of Vermont, Messrs. Varnum, Bacon, Deane, Ilsley, Story, Barker, Cutts, Seaver and Green, of Massachusets, Mr. Wilbour, of Rhode-Island, Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Riker, Van Allen, Swart, Humphreys and Verplanck of New York, and Messrs. Blackledge and Blount of North Carolina, oppose every effort to deliver the country from this great grievance. In what manner can they reconcile such conduct to their constituents, or to their own profession?

[*Fed. Republican.*

From the Freeman's Journal.

One of the leaders of the majority in Congress has just said to some gentleman in the opposition, very unguardedly to be sure, but very seriously, *Gentlemen, if you will let us get out of this hobble, you shall never see us caught so again.*

A warm application.—A young lady lately consulted a physician of eminence, on account of some rheumatic pains and a troublesome cough, which she had labored under ever since the commencement of the cold weather. The prescription was sent by the footman to the apothecary's as usual. He read it with a smile, and recommended the messenger to take it to a haberdasher's, on the opposite side of the street, as apothecaries did not keep the articles prescribed; upon which the footman enquired what the doctor had ordered, when he was informed by the young Esculapius, that the prescription ran thus:—"Take a good warm Scotch shawl, apply it immediately round the shoulders and chest; add also, *secundem artem*, a stout Welch flannel petticoat."

DIGNIFIED ATTITUDE.

Much has been said by our government about "*national dignity*" and "*high ground.*" And much is also said by the "*tory party,*" that is, the *passive obedience* and *non-resistance* men, on the same subject. These people advocate *Embargoes* and *Gun-boats*, and *Dry-docks*, *standing armies*, and *home manufactures* and *commerce*; and this they call *national dignity*, *independence*, *high ground*, and *strong measures*. Reader! look candidly at this for one moment, and then answer "*are these things so?*" Does *national dignity* look better in a *gun-boat* than in a *frigate?* Does *Independence* appear more imposing, while in shackles at home, compelled to devour all the fruits of her hard-earned industry, than she would at liberty to dispose of her earnings abroad—and by this means double their value? Is surrendering Commerce to our enemies and retiring from the ocean to the mountains, to be considered *politically* as it is *literally* taking *high ground.*——And is pointing all the bayonets of our army, and all the guns of our navy, against our own citizens to enforce obedience to the laws, to be considered a specimen or a proof of those *strong* "*measures,*" which the government of an injured country ought to adopt towards its insolent aggressors, in order to check their audacity; to chastise them for their insults, and to extort from the hands of Violence and Rapine a redress of injuries, and a restitution of plunder? *Great God of our Fathers!* where is the mantle of WASHINGTON? Was *this* the *independence* for which WASHINGTON fought? Was this the *high ground* for which our fathers contended? Was this the *national dignity* for which they bled to establish? Alas! Has not "*the Gold become dim?*"

Watch Light.

DIED on Wednesday last, at his farm near this place, of a lingering disease, GEO. W. CRAIK, Esq. late Post-Master. His remains were yesterday interred at the family burying ground at Vaicluse.

Public Sale.

On Saturday next at 11 o'clock, will be sold the cargo of schooner Patsy from Savannah, Geo.

70 Bales prime upland cotton, 30 Tierces & 20 half Tierces of Rice lying at M'Cleans wharf. Credit 60 and 90 days.

P. G. Marsteller.

December 29.

6	do. French Brandy.
100	boxes Mould Candles.
100	do. Dipt do.
100	do. Brown Soap.
100	half do. do
20	barrels Boston Beef.
300	wt. Hops—growth 1803.
10	half barrels Mackarel.
80	boxes Chocolate.
4000	lbs. Sheathing Paper.
500	reams Wrapping do.

Mr. Green, Printer, Fredericksburg, Mr. Heiskell, Printer, Winchester; and Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement until the collection.

Washington Woollen Manufactory.

To the inhabitants of the District of Columbia and the country circumjacent.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

HAVING before had the honor of addressing you on the important and National subject of Domestic Manufactures, I make no apology for calling your attention at the present moment, to a concern of such patriotic, as well as individual interest.

The formation of companies for the purpose of forwarding this truly beneficial system, has taken place in many parts of the Union, since last Spring—with much success to the North and with very partial prospect of encouragement southwardly. With the exception of Charleston, (s c.) most of the other companies have been but moderately patronised & seem unlikely to succeed. Whether these Companies have been founded on too extensive a scale, or whether the dispositions of the inhabitants in those parts of our country, are unfriendly to thes establishments, is not for me to determine—ve y certain it is that the laudable and patriotic views of the promoters of these institutions, are at present much paralysed, by the apathy of their fellow-citizens, and the enthusiasm in favor of domestic economy, seems subsiding to its former level.

With a view to restore this generous and worthy cause, I have sought for, and obtained, the most authentic information, from a gentleman resident in Pennsylvania, of the expence attending the erection of works, for the purpose of Woollen Manufactories, which nformation I beg leave to present to the public.

" The price of making and putting up two " machines, one carding and one breaker " and finisher, will be $750 which will turn " out 15 lbs. of wool per hour. The Spinning " machines with 40 spindles, will cost $150 " to spin 25lbs. per day—Freight to be paid " to Arlington. An experienced hand for six " months to attend the works, at $18 per " month and two boys will be all the hands " necessary for commencing the manufacto- " ry."

Believing that a system of this kind will answer a better purpose, in most parts of the Southern country than more extensive establishments—I beg leave to offer the following proposals to the public, viz.

To establish a Company Stock of 150 shares, at $20 each, $10 to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the balance in two installments. The works to be established at the Washington Mills in the Forest of Washington, where the following inducements will be offered, and the following advantages given to the establishment.

To take the water from the forebay of the mills which affords a fall of 30 feet. The stone necessary for the houses may be quarried from a quarry within 150 yards of the scite, which quarry is equal to any in the U. States The timber for the machinery to be furnished from the Forest gratis, and the property necessary for the scite to be deeded to the commissioners who may be appointed to receive the same, to be held by them until the works shall have redeemed the principal Stock, with an interest of six per cent and then to become the exclusive property of the commissioners of the Arlington Institution, to be by them appropriated to the promotion of the Woollen Manufacture, and the erection of a seminary for the education of the children who may be engaged in the works, and such others as may be proper candidates for instruction.

The situation hereby offered cannot be exceeded in point of value or convenience. The Mills are between four and five miles from Alexandria, 3 and 4 from Georgetown and the City, and the great road leading from the Potomac Bridge to the Little River Turnpike, will pass immediately by the scite.

The expences calculated by the subscription may perhaps exceed the necessities of the plan, if so, the latter installments will be but partially required.

That the works if erected, will meet with due encouragement, I fully believe, since there are no establishments of the sort in the Southern Country where they are more particularly wanted.

Materials for building, workmanship and even labour would be taken in payment of shares to admit all classes of citizens as partakers in the establishment. Weavers and every class of mechanics who would serve as appendages to the works, will meet with situa- [illegible] scription throughout the Union, they do not hope that this humble and patriotic experiment will meet with due patronage and support.—Should this institution be found to answer beneficial purposes others will arise in support of the same cause, and establishments on a larger scale succeed the first adventurers.

The subscriber trusts that the public will duly appreciate his motives in the promoting this very useful establishment, and acquit him of all selfish or interested views. His labors have always been guided by a far different impuls .—"*Pro patria semper*" will ever be the motto of the Arlington Institution, and Public Utility its end.

George W. P. Custis.

☞ Subscription papers will be placed in the Coffee-houses of Alexandria, Geo. Town, the City and elsewhere. A list of the subscribers will be published and a meeting called for organizing the company.

Trinity Church Lottery.

This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	*Dollars,*	5000
1	do.		3000
2	do.	2000	4000
2	do.	1500	3000
3	do.	1000	3000
6	do.	500	3000
20	do.	200	4000
35	do.	100	3500
70	do.	50	3500
175	do.	20	3500
500	do.	10	5000
5250	do.	6	31500
6065	Prizes.		72000
11935	Blanks.		
	Sum raised,		15000
	Expences including commission to the Corporation		3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dols. to the first drawn Blank.
1 of 200 do. to 1st drawn blank after 2000
1 of 200 do. do. 4000
1 of 200 do do. 6000
1 of 200 do. do. 8000
1 of 1000 do. do. 10,000
1 of 500 do. do. 12000
1 of 500 do. do. 14000
1 of 1500 do. do. 16000
1 of 2000 last drawn blank.

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.

☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY'S *Book-store*, King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.

November 2.

N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in prepering the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
40 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France nd England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE-OFFICE, 19th Dec. 1808.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election of fifteen directors, will be held at the court house in Alexandria on Saturday the fourteenth day January next, ensuing.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, *Sec'ry.*

2awt15thJan.

☞ Mr. Green of Fredericksburg and Mr. Davis of Richmond, will insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, once a week till the 14th January.

☞ TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, } lawtf
December 9.—(15.) }

N B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes,
Coffee in bbls. and bags,
Old London Particular and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes.
A few tons of Logwood.

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 bushels Isle May SALT,

FOR SALE, BY

Lawrason and Fowle.

ALSO,

Landing from Schooner Elizabeth, Capt. Newcomb, from Boston,
50 hogsheads Muscovado Sugars,
30 boxes fresh Chocolate.
1 case Straw Bonnets
1 do. American Check, Diaper & Tick
IN STORE,
A few pipes Holland Gin,
30 casks Malaga Wine,
Coffee, Chocolate, Mould and Dipt Candles, Brown Soap, Boston Bay Mackarel, Shad, No. 1 Beef, 3000 sides Soal Leather, 100 pieces Ravens Duck, 5 trunks Men & Womens' Shoes of different qualities.

December 27. 3taw3w

For Sale,

A Strong Decent Coachee,

With excellent plated harness. It will be sold on a credit, and answer well for a hack. Apply to

B. Dade,

WHO WANTS TO PURCHASE,

Eight or ten DRY COWS.

December 27 eot

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock,

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24 eo

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE. *Register.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria County in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of said County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brafhear

Executors of James Russel

November 4 eot

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
3 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts.*

R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*

October 4. eotf

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors

Gurden Chapin, *Cashier.*

December 19.

Mr. Green, Printer, Fredericksburg, Mr. Heiskell, Printer, Winchester; and Mr. Davis, Printer, Richmond, are requested to insert the above advertisement until the election.

JOHN R. COOKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

INTENDING to practice in the superior and inferior courts of Berkely county, Virginia; tenders his professional services to merchants and others in Alexandria, having claims upon persons resident in that county.

Martinsburgh, Dec. 12 law4t

White Lead, &c. for Sale.

The subscriber has received a quantity of WHITE LEAD and LINSEED OIL, which he offers for sale, at his store, on Alfred-street.

George Drinker.

December 26. eo3t

NOTICE.

Was taken up adrift in the river Potomac by the subscriber, a fine BATTEAUX.—The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take the said property away.

Raphael Semmes,
Charles County, Maryland.

December 17. saw3w